

*The* **CAROLINA  
FARMER**

JANUARY, 1969

Electric  
Farming  
Edition

Jan. 22-23, 1969



**North Carolina  
FARM MATERIALS  
HANDLING EXPOSITION**

**J. S. Dorton Arena  
January 22-23, 1969**

• **State Fairgrounds  
Raleigh, North Carolina**



# NURSERY STOCK SALE!

WE HAVE OVER 350 VARIETIES TO CHOOSE FROM

Planting Instructions included in each order. Every plant will be labeled. Order by mail.

Rose Bushes: 2 Yr. Field grown blooming size bushes. All monthly bloomers in these varieties. \$34 each.

Prices on Rose Bushes: 34¢ each, 6 for \$2.00—12 for \$3.48, your choice of varieties

**REOS**  
Red Radiance  
Better Times  
Crimson Glory  
Pointsettia  
Mirandy

**TWO TONES**  
President Hoover  
Betty Upchurch  
Edith N. Perkins  
Constance  
Condesa de Santiago

## CLIMBERS

Cl. Blaze Red  
Cl. Red Talisman  
Cl. Golden Charm  
Cl. Pink Radiance  
Cl. White Am. Beauty

## YELLOW

Eclipse  
Golden Charm  
Peace  
Luxemburg  
Golden Dawn

## PINKS

Pink Radiance  
The Doctor  
Columbia  
Picture  
K. T. Marshall

## WHITES

K. A. Victoria  
Caledonia  
K. Louise  
Rex Anderson  
White Am. Beauty

## FLOWERING SHRUBS— 1 or 2 Years Old

Crepe Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink,  
White, 1 to 2 ft. -----\$.49 ea.  
Spirea Van Houttei—White, 1-2 ft. .19 ea.  
Spirea Reinesiana, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft. .18 ea.  
Althea—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft. .18 ea.  
Althea—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft. .18 ea.  
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. .18 ea.  
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft. .59 ea.  
Tamarix—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Bush Honeysuckle—Red, Pink,  
White, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. .39 ea.  
Old Fashion Lilac, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Oak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft. .15 ea.  
Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Mockorange—White, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft. .69 ea.  
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Jap Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Red, 1 ft. .39 ea.  
French Lilac—Red, White, Purple,  
1 to 2 ft. .98 ea.  
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Hypericum, 1 ft. .19 ea.  
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Viburnum—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. .39 ea.  
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Azalea—White, Purple, Red or  
Pink, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Rose Acacia, 1 ft. .39 ea.  
Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Hydrangea Arborvitae—1 to 2 ft. .15 ea.  
Spirea Thunbergii, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.  
Arrowwood Viburnum, 1/2 to 1 ft. .39 ea.  
Beauty Berry, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Caryopteris—Blue Mist, 2 years—  
.98 ea.  
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
American Elder, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Opoponax Haw, 1 to 2 ft. .69 ea.  
False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. .19 ea.

## FLOWERING TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Magnolia Grandiflora, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Magnolia Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft. .19 ea.  
Magnolia Niagara, 1 to 2 ft. .129 ea.  
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft. .129 ea.  
Mimosa—Pink, 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft. .49 ea.  
Mimosa—Pink, 4 to 6 ft. .89 ea.  
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft. .29 ea.  
American Red Bud, 4 to 6 ft. .79 ea.  
White Flowering Dogwood, 2-3 ft. .29 ea.  
White Flowering Dogwood, 4-6 ft. .129 ea.  
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft. .98 ea.  
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft. .169 ea.  
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 5 ft. .298 ea.  
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. .79 ea.  
Golden Rain Tree, 3 to 4 ft. .249 ea.  
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. .79 ea.  
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft. .149 ea.  
Purple Leaf Plum, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. .79 ea.  
Purple Leaf Plum, 4 to 6 ft. .169 ea.  
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink,  
1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.—2 1/2 to 4 ft. .89 ea.  
Peppermint Flow. Peach, 2 1/2-4 ft. .89 ea.  
Dbl. Pink Flowering Cherry, 3-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink,  
2 to 3 ft. .98 ea.—4 to 6 ft. .198 ea.  
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Tree of Heaven, 3 to 5 ft. .69 ea.  
Dwarf Red Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft. .69 ea.  
Magnolia Soulangiana, 1 to 2 ft. .129 ea.  
Weeping Peach—Red or Pink, 1 ft. .69 ea.  
Weeping Peach, Red or Pink, 2-3 ft. .129 ea.  
White Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .89 ea.  
White Fringe, 2 to 3 ft. .98 ea.  
Japanese Flow. Cherry, 3 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft. .249 ea.  
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn—  
Red Blooms, 3 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Big Leaf Cucumber, 3 to 5 ft. .169 ea.

## SHADE TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft. .39 ea.  
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft. .79 ea.  
Chinese Elm, 2 ft. .19 ea.; 3-4 ft. .39 ea.  
Chinese Elm, 4 to 6 ft. .69 ea.  
Green Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. .39 ea.  
Green Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. .69 ea.  
Catalpa Tree, 2 to 3 ft. .29 ea.  
Ginkgo Tree, 1 to 2 ft. .79 ea.  
Ginkgo Tree, 3 to 5 ft. .298 ea.  
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 2 ft. .79 ea.  
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 3 to 5 ft. .129 ea.  
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft. .79 ea.  
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3-5 ft. .129 ea.  
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft. .06 ea.  
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft. .10 ea.  
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft. .15 ea.  
Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 6 ft. .29 ea.  
Fassett Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft. .49 ea.  
Sycamore, 4 to 6 ft. .89 ea.  
Sugar Maple, 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Sugar Maple, 3 to 5 ft. .59 ea.  
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft. .49 ea.  
Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft. .79 ea.  
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft. .198 ea.  
Tulip Tree, 3 to 4 ft. .49 ea.  
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735),  
3 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313),  
3 to 5 ft. .495 ea.  
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Silver Variegated Maple, 3 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Schwedler Maple, 3 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Yellow Wood, 2 to 3 ft. .98 ea.  
Canoe Birch, 3 to 4 ft. .398 ea.  
White Ash, 3 to 4 ft. .29 ea.  
Green Ash, 3 to 4 ft. .29 ea.  
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft. .69 ea.  
Owens Redwood, 1 to 2 ft. .198 ea.  
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 ft. .69 ea.  
Morain Locust, 4 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
American Linden Tree, 2 to 3 ft. .59 ea.  
American Linden Tree, 3 to 5 ft. .98 ea.  
Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619),  
3 to 4 ft. .398 ea.  
Sassafras, 2 to 3 ft. .49 ea.  
Scarlet Maple, 4 to 5 ft. .69 ea.  
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Sycamore Maple, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Black Gum, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft. .198 ea.  
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Golden Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. .29 ea.  
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. .69 ea.  
Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft. .39 ea.  
Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft. .29 ea.  
Bald Cypress, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Little Leaf Cucumber, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.

## FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 1 to 2 ft. .549 ea.  
Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft. .119 ea.  
Elberta Peach, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
Elberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft. .119 ea.  
J. H. Hale Peach, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
J. H. Hale Peach, 3 to 5 ft. .119 ea.  
Hale Haven Peach, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
Hale Haven Peach, 3 to 5 ft. .119 ea.  
Oxley Red Peach, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Oxley Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
Oxley Red Peach, 3 to 5 ft. .119 ea.  
Golden Jubilee Peach, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft. .119 ea.  
Champion Peach, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
Champion Peach, 3 to 5 ft. .119 ea.  
Maygold Peach, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
Maygold Peach, 3 to 5 ft. .119 ea.  
Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea.  
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .79 ea.  
Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft. .119 ea.  
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft. .129 ea.  
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. .129 ea.

Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft. .129 ea.  
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft. .129 ea.  
Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft. .129 ea.  
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft. .129 ea.  
Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft. .129 ea.  
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft. .69 ea.  
Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft. .129 ea.  
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. .129 ea.  
Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.  
Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft. .129 ea.  
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on  
each tree, 3 ft. .298 ea.  
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. .139 ea.  
Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. .298 ea.  
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. .139 ea.  
Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. .298 ea.  
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. .139 ea.  
Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. .298 ea.  
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. .139 ea.  
Kieffer Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. .198 ea.  
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft. .139 ea.  
Orient Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. .198 ea.  
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. .139 ea.  
Bartlett Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. .198 ea.  
Moorpark Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. .69 ea.  
Moorpark Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. .98 ea.  
Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. .69 ea.  
Early Golden Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. .98 ea.  
Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft. .59 ea.  
Nectarine, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. .98 ea.  
Oamson Plum, 1 to 2 ft. .98 ea.  
Oamson Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. .98 ea.  
Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft. .59 ea.  
Red June Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. .98 ea.  
Bruce Plum, 1 to 2 ft. .59 ea.  
Bruce Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. .98 ea.  
Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft. .59 ea.  
Methley Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. .98 ea.  
Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft. .59 ea.  
Burbank Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. .98 ea.

## OWARF FRUIT TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .549 ea.  
Dwarf Elberta Peach, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 3 1/2-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2-3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Belle of Ga. Peach, 3 1/2-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 1/2-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 3 1/2-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Yellow Del. Apple, 3 1/2-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 2-3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 3 1/2-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 3 1/2-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 2-3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 3 1/2-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple,  
2 to 3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple,  
3 1/2 to 5 ft. .398 ea.  
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2-3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. .249 ea.  
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft. .249 ea.

## VINES—1 or 2 Years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Wisteria—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Bittersweet, 1 ft. .19 ea.  
Clematis Vine—White, 1/2 to 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Grapes—Luttrell or Niagara, 1/2-1 ft. .49 ea.  
Grapes—Concord or Fredonia, 1/2-1 ft. .49 ea.  
Grapes—Delaware or Catawba, 1/2-1 ft. .49 ea.  
Kudzu Vine, 1/2 to 1 ft. .19 ea.  
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Trumpet Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. .19 ea.  
Yellow Jasmine, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Vine Minor Clumps .06 ea.  
Hall's Honeysuckle, 1 ft. .19 ea.  
English Ivy, 4 to 8 inch .29 ea.  
Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inch .29 ea.  
Euonymus Coloratus, 1/2 to 1 ft. .19 ea.  
Ajuga Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr. .19 ea.  
Euonymus Kewensis, 1/2 ft. .19 ea.  
Virginia Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. .29 ea.

## NUT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft. .79 ea.  
Hazel Nut, 3 to 5 ft. .198 ea.  
Butternut, 1 to 2 ft. .39 ea.  
Butternut, 3 to 4 ft. .98 ea.  
Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft. .69 ea.  
Chinese Chestnut, 3 to 5 ft. .149 ea.  
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft. .69 ea.  
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft. .198 ea.  
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft. .198 ea.  
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 ft. .398 ea.  
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.  
Black Walnut, 3 to 5 ft. .79 ea.  
English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft. .398 ea.  
Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft. .69 ea.  
American Beech—Collected, 3-4 ft. .49 ea.  
Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft. .98 ea.

## EVERGREENS—1 or 2 Years Old

Glossy Abelia, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
American Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Rhododendron, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Pfitzer Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. .69 ea.  
Cherry Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Nandina, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Boxwood, 1/2 ft. .39 ea.  
Irish Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Savin Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Red Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Burford Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Dwarf Burford Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. .39 ea.  
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, 1/2 to 1 ft. .39 ea.  
Colorado Blue Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. .39 ea.  
Mountain Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Canadian Hemlock, 1/2 to 1 ft. .19 ea.  
Short Leaf Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft. .19 ea.  
Slash Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft. .19 ea.  
Red Cedar, 1/2 to 1 ft. .19 ea.  
Hetzl Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Japanese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Foster Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Heller Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
East Palatka Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Chinese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. .69 ea.  
Andorra Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Cedrus Deodara, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Jap Yew, 1/2 to 1 ft. .79 ea.  
Baker Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Berckman's Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Globe Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Greek Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Gardenia—White, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Camellia—Red, 1/2 to 1 ft. .79 ea.  
Norway Spruce—1/2 to 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Euonymus Radican, 1/2 to 1 ft. .19 ea.  
Euonymus Manchurian, 1/2 ft. .19 ea.  
Euonymus Puchellian, 1/2 to 1 ft. .39 ea.  
Euonymus Poupont, 1/2 to 1 ft. .39 ea.  
White Pine, 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Austrian Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inch .39 ea.  
Scotch Pine, 3 to 5 inch .19 ea.  
Western Yellow Pine, 3 to 5 inch .19 ea.  
White Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Serbian Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. .29 ea.  
Douglas Fir, 1/2 to 1 ft. .39 ea.  
Cleyera Japonica, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Eleagnus Fruitlandi, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Thorny Eleagnus, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Hetzl Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.  
Sargent Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. .69 ea.  
Shore Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. .49 ea.  
Yupon Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. .59 ea.

## BERRIES, FRUITS AND HEDGE— 1 or 2 Years Old

10 Rhubarb, 1 year Roots -----\$.100  
10 Asparagus, 1 year Roots -----1.00  
25 Strawberry—Blakemore  
or Tenn. Beauty -----1.00  
25 Gem Everbearing Strawberry ---1.50  
100 South Privet, 1 to 2 ft. -----1.69  
25 North Privet, 1 to 2 ft. -----1.98  
25 California Privet, 1 to 2 ft. -----1.98  
25 Multiflora Rose, 1 to 2 ft. -----1.98

## NATIVE WILD FLOWERS— 1 or 2 Years Old Collected from the Mountains

5 Lady's Slipper, Pink -----\$.100  
6 Blood Root, White Flowers -----1.00  
6 Outchman Breeches, White -----1.00  
4 Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Purple -----1.00  
3 Dogtooth Violet, Yellow -----1.00  
20 Hardy Garden Violet, Blue -----1.00  
3 Partridge Berry -----1.00  
3 Passionflower -----1.00  
6 Bird Foot Violet, Blue -----1.00  
6 Trilliums, Mixed Colors -----1.00  
6 Blue Bells -----1.00  
6 Maiden Hair Fern -----1.00  
6 Hayscented Fern -----1.00  
10 Christmas Fern -----1.00  
4 Cinnamon Fern -----1.00  
3 Royal Fern -----1.00  
6 White Violets -----1.00  
6 Hepatica, Mixed Colors -----1.00  
4 Solomon Seal, White -----1.00  
3 Trailing Arbutus, Pink -----1.00  
4 Sweet Williams, Pink -----1.00  
4 Star Grass, White -----1.00  
4 Golden Seal, White -----1.00  
6 May Apple, White -----1.00  
6 Cardinal Flower, Red -----1.00

## FLORIBUNDA ROSES— 2 Year Field Grown

Floradora, Orange -----\$.59 ea  
Red Pinocchio, Red -----.59 ea  
Goldlocks, Yellow -----.59 ea  
Summer Snow, White -----.59 ea  
Pinocchio, Pink -----.59 ea

## PATENTED ROSES— 2 Year Field Grown Number 1 REDS

Americana, Pat. No. 205B-----\$.350 ea  
Big Red, Pat. No. 2693-----3.50 ea  
Grand Slam, Pat. No. 2187-----3.50 ea  
Hawaii, Pat. No. 1833-----3.50 ea  
War Oance, Pat. No. 2017-----3.50 ea

## PINKS

Dr. Debat, Pat. No. 961-----3.00 ea  
First Love, Pat. No. 921-----3.00 ea  
Invitation, Pat. No. 2018-----3.00 ea  
Pink Masterpiece, Pat. No. 2294-3.50 ea

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# The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 24, No. 1, January, 1969

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Official Publication  
Tarheel Electric  
Membership Association  
P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.  
J. C. Brown, Jr.  
Executive Manager



*Dan Moore*

Mechanization has made it possible for American farmers to become the most productive in the world. The mechanization of agriculture has contributed greatly to the present fantastic era of technology.

As Governor I am pleased to recommend to farmers and agri-business people the third North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition.

DAN K. MOORE  
Governor Of  
North Carolina



## Your invitation to the North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition

COVER—As the cover shows, this is a special issue featuring the North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition with special articles telling how farm mechanization can cut labor costs and improve farming efficiency. Some of the articles draw from the experiences of successful farmers served by North Carolina electric co-ops. Rural electrification has been a key factor in the improvement of farm life and farming operations.

### This month . . .

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THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 70 CENTS PER YEAR. PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 3781 LAMAR AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1968 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.



*James A. Graham*

It is a double pleasure for me to welcome the Farm Materials Handling Exposition this year. I eagerly look forward to this outstanding exposition, and especially welcome it to J. S. Dorton Arena, a facility owned and operated by the N. C. Department of Agriculture. Modern materials handling equipment is essential to the marketing of quality farm products, and quality is the key to all successful promotion.

Today, proper and efficient handling of agricultural production, all the way from farm to consumer, is vital to all concerned. The Farm Materials Handling Exposition provides an important public service by bringing together and demonstrating all the latest and most efficient methods for handling the products of our farms.

JAMES A. GRAHAM  
Commissioner Of  
Agriculture



*H. Brooks James*

The School of Agriculture and Life Sciences at North Carolina State University is pleased to support the third North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition. The rapid change in science and technology has brought many stresses and strains to the farm economy in recent years. Change takes place more rapidly in some parts of the farming operation than in others. For example, mechanization has advanced more rapidly in the field operations than in farmstead operations.

The Materials Handling Exposition will provide producers an opportunity to see and learn more about the latest equipment available for handling materials which are not now adequately mechanized on many farms.

H. BROOKS JAMES  
Dean Of Agriculture  
And Life Sciences

Follow the Legislature, courtesy of your electric cooperative. "Legislative Day," the radio news program that reports the doings of North Carolina's General Assembly, will be sponsored again this session by North Carolina's electric membership corporations. The program will be heard Monday through Friday, starting Wednesday, January 15, from 5:45 p.m. to 6 p.m. over stations WPTF Raleigh, WBT Charlotte, WSJS Winston-Salem and WGWR Asheville.



# TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J. C. Brown Jr.

## Gearing for Tomorrow

The New Year will bring new challenges for North Carolina's electric membership corporations and their members, but the EMCs are accustomed to facing up to challenges and they are better prepared now than ever to face the challenges ahead.

They cannot do so effectively, however, unless they are accorded by state agencies full acceptance as fully capable electric suppliers with the same rights as other suppliers to provide full electric service on an exclusive basis in their service areas. Thus, they must have the territorial protection the 1965 Legislature prescribed—without unjustified and extra-legal conditions.

In facing up to the challenges of a changing rural North Carolina, the electric cooperatives have met change with change. They have built themselves into community leaders and have made their purpose more than the obvious one of distributing central station electricity.

They have made alliances and accomplished mergers (such as the combination of Burke-McDowell EMC and Rutherford EMC operations into a single system) and other economic combinations to give themselves access to the best in management, personnel, services, equipment and power supply.

They have strengthened their identity with the public as a full utility and a corporate citizen essential to their communities and state.

They have formed management decision-making units to bring together group purchasing power, to share management know-how and to enable them to cope cooperatively with common problems. On a statewide basis, they are conducting a joint study with the 72 municipally-owned electric systems in an attempt to build feasible generation and transmission facilities and thus assure adequate low-cost electric service to the consumer-owners of both theirs and the municipal systems.

We now find our electric cooperatives working closely with others in the community in seeking out industry, sites for industry, helping obtain public facilities such as county-wide water systems, becoming sponsors or finding sponsors for low-cost housing, investing their resources in Farmers Home Administration loans to create housing in their own communities.

A New Year will find the co-ops moving with new purpose, working with new dedication and serving with new vigor to build a new and better North Carolina. And you, as one of their owners, are a partner in their program for progress.



# NORTH CAROLINA FARM MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION

J. S. Dorton Arena • State Fairgrounds  
January 22-23, 1969 • Raleigh, North Carolina

On January 22, Raleigh's Dorton Arena will become a showcase of labor-saving ideas as the third North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition gets underway.

Thousands of Tarheel farmers, agri-businessmen and agricultural leaders from across the state are expected to attend the exposition—the largest ever staged in the southeastern states.

Literally hundreds of labor-saving ideas will be on display during the two-day event. And representatives of various manufacturers will be on hand to show you how mechanization can increase your operating efficiency and income, to help you solve individual problems or to answer your questions.

Transportation is being arranged locally by power suppliers, banks, and other groups. Check with your local county extension agent to see if transportation is available in your community.

## What's It About?

The North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition is being held to...

1. Stimulate a greater interest in profitable, farmstead mechanization, and
2. Give farmers and agri-businessmen an opportunity to see the latest labor-saving equipment and systems.



## Where and When?

The Exposition will be opened Wednesday, January 22, 1969, at 9:30 a.m. It will remain open until 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday and be open Thursday, January 23, from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Admission is free. And there is plenty of free parking.

## What Is There?

There will be over 80 exhibits on display. Here are some of the pieces of equipment and systems that will be shown:

Born Cleaners	Crop Dryers
Heating Equipment	Feed Mills
Augers	Feed Mixers
Building Materials	Hoists
Bulk Tobacco Bins	Lifts
Liquid Manure	Lighting
Handling	Controls
Water Supply	Conveyors
Equipment	Cutters
Milking Machines	Pumps
Poultry Equipment	Sproyers
Electric Switches	Fans
Ensilage Unloaders	Feeders
Swine Equipment	Loaders
Stand-By-Generators	Blowers

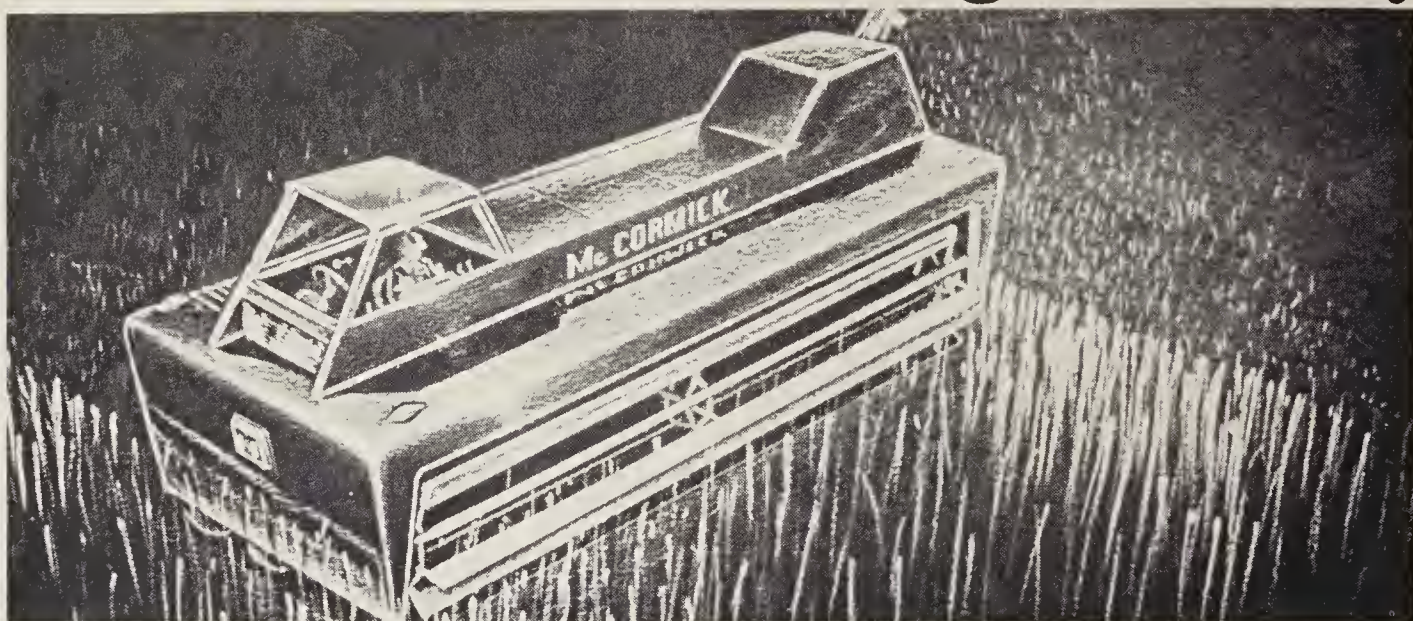
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SEE HOW YOU CAN INCREASE PROFITS AND REDUCE LABOR WITH UP-TO-DATE IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT.

**DON'T LUG IT—LET IT RIDE!**



# Mechanization in Farming=Efficiency



**O**ne way to have job security is to select an occupation that either requires a lot of hard work, a great deal of skill, or involves long hours of hard work under trying circumstances.

But to be really safe from competition, just find yourself a way of making a living that encompasses all these things and you'll have the field pretty well to yourself.

Unwittingly perhaps, this seems to be what the farmer has done. That is, at least, the farmer of 10 to 20 years ago. But then farming was something more than a way of making a living—it was a "way of life." But this, like almost everything else about farming, is changing.

Automation has come. And with automation has come a new breed of farmer. No longer does he regard farming as a "way of life"; it's a hard-nosed business enterprise in which efficiency of operation is the key to continuing success.

There is, of course, a developing trend toward big corporation-type farming, but many people are still convinced that the family farm can and will overcome this trend. The same people will readily admit, however, that the family farming operation will not survive unless it is mechanized. Labor is hard to find and is too expensive if it were available. Without labor at a reasonable cost or mechanized equipment to take its place, the smaller family farms will be absorbed

into large commercial units.

The family farm can survive this cost-price squeeze, continue to grow and resume its responsibility for the food supply this expanding population will require. But the family farm can't do this using the farming practices of 20 years ago. And with the rather dismal outlook as far as the labor supply is concerned, it's unlikely that the family farm can survive without mechanization.

Mechanization is almost always more profitable where labor is scarce and wages are high—where the volume of material handled is large and money with which to finance is relatively easy to obtain. Conversely, mechanization is not likely to be profitable where and when labor is plentiful and wages are low—where the volume of materials to be handled is small and capital is hard to obtain.

Here's where the prudent farmer will take some time to think through the proposed change. He will take time for planning. He will take the time to evaluate the added returns and costs for these changes. The farmer that will do these things distinguishes himself from the farmer who goes into farming simply because his father and his father's father before him had also tilled the soil.

For too long farmers here in North Carolina have been asking, "At what point in my operation will it pay me to mechanize and

where can I get the equipment I need?" Unfortunately, interested farmers have not been able to get satisfactory answers to this key question. Dealers in this mechanized equipment generally have not provided farmers with meaningful answers and most of the agricultural agencies were not equipped to do it.

When the idea of the North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition was conceived almost five years ago, it was anticipated that this exposition would provide the setting for an extensive effort to acquaint those in the business of farming with equipment that was available, and that through this effort all concerned agencies would become better equipped to provide accurate answers to "When should I do it?"

To a great extent the show has been successful in its educational intent. Farmers have been moving rapidly into more mechanized operations both in the field and inside the farmyard gate.

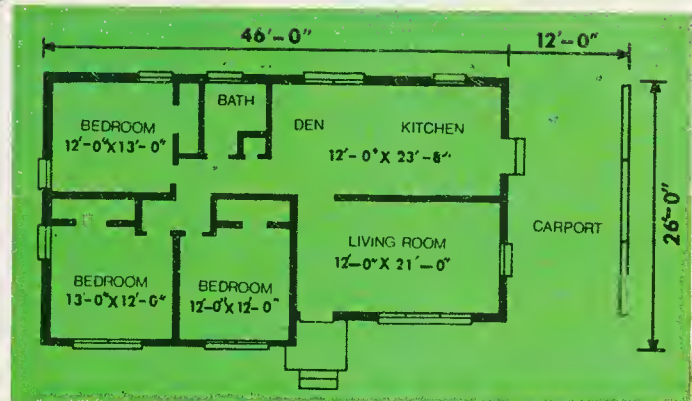
The forthcoming show to be held at Dorton Arena in Raleigh on January 22-23 promises to be the biggest event of its kind ever held in the Southeastern United States. Knowledgeable people will be on hand to provide farmers with accurate and current information on whether they can profitably use a particular piece of equipment and the equipment will be there for them to see it in action.

*Archie Hathcock*



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## Electricity Cuts His Labor Costs

**D**id you have eggs for breakfast today? Most people did and electricity helps the farmer produce eggs economically so everyone can afford this nourishing food.

Woodstock EMC member Russell Askew and his family use electricity in many ways to help handle a flock of 10,000 layers. Without electricity, the cost of labor would be almost ten times what it is now.

Feed is moved from a storage bin to a continuous feeder which is controlled by an automatic timer. Five electric motors do the job of keeping feed before the layers as it is needed. Automatic timers and valves control the water supply so that it is always fresh.

Automatic timers also keep the lights on so that the layers have a twenty-hour working day. After the hens perform their task of laying the eggs, three electric motors operate conveyors which move the eggs to the egg-handling room. There, electrically operated cleaning, candling and grading equipment makes the work easier. Next the eggs are placed in a large cooling room



Russel Askew simply flips a switch and watches the feed bin fill automatically.

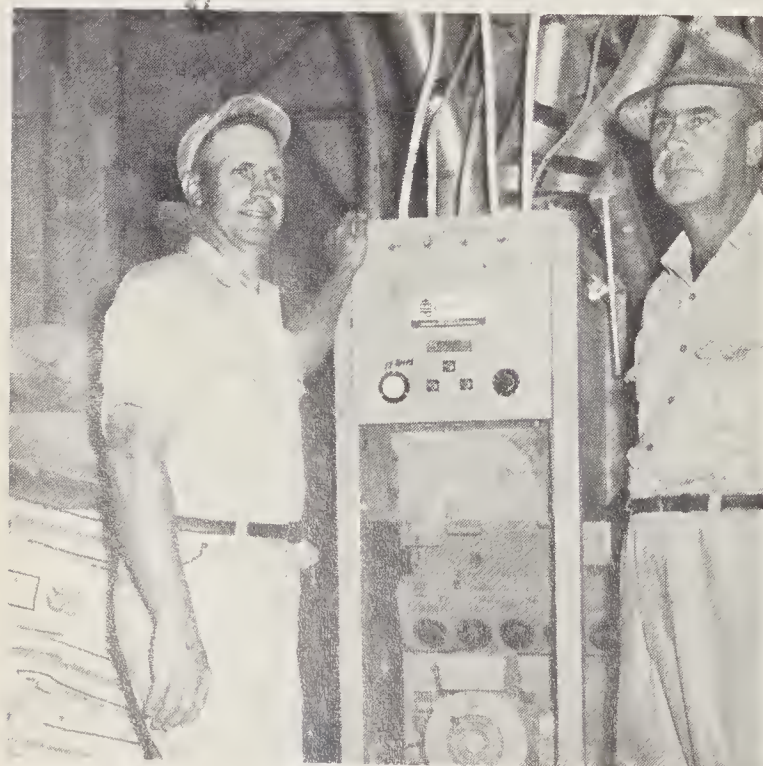
for storage until they are shipped to market.

All in all, over twenty electric motors are used to operate and control the materials handling equipment which makes the Askew's egg-production operation more efficient.

The Askew's operate a family farm which also includes peanut,

grain and swine production. In addition, Askew is employed on a full-time basis with Weyerhaeuser Company. In spite of all this work, the family still has time for active participation in 4-H and other community activities—mainly because of their electric materials handling operation.

*Julian Goff,  
Woodstock EMC*



Odel and Macon Hedgepeth and their feed grinding system.

## Save With Own Feed System

**O**del and Macon Hedgepeth of Route 1, Kittrell, have been in the swine business since 1967. They now have 400 pigs and sell 500 pigs and 50 beef cattle each year.

The Hedgepeth brothers were paying \$7.00 per ton to have feed custom processed before they bought their own electric feed grinding system. Now they can process 20 tons of feed for less than the price they were formerly paying per ton. They are members of Wake EMC.

*L. K. Stephenson,  
Wake EMC.*



# "If We Weren't Mechanized, We Couldn't Farm"

**F**arm mechanization in the past three decades was fired by necessity to replace a waning labor supply, rather than the farmer's desire to earn more money. That's the opinion of Julian Edwards who farms more than 2,200 acres near Rich Square, raising row crops and livestock.

Talking over the roar of blowers curing newly-dug peanuts, Edwards declared, "If we weren't mechanized, we couldn't farm at all. The only way to make it today is with machinery."

All around him were storage sheds that shelter, when they aren't busy, six tractors, cotton pickers, peanut combines, grain combines, four-row planters, cultivators, a road grader, spray rigs, a truck-mounted fertilizer spreader and a variety of other modern-day farming tools.

"I've plowed with mules many a day," he recalled, thinking back to his days as a youth on a farm nearby. "We figured it took one man and one mule to work 20 acres, but that man was a tenant, and his family pitched in for the harvest." He figured a moment in his head. "That would mean 45 families just to work the 900 acres of cropland on this one farm."

"Where in the world would I get 45 families?" he asked and answered in the same breath. "They've gone to the city. We just couldn't go back to where we were even 15 years ago."

Edwards' mind was on the peanut harvest under way. Northhampton, where he farms, is the largest Virginia-type peanut producing county in the nation, and Edwards is one of the largest growers.

"My granddaddy had one of the first picking machines in this area," he reminisced. "Before that, everyone beat the vines over barrels to get the peanuts off. Granddaddy's first picker ran by horsepower. The horse walked in a circle around the picker, and I well remember walking behind



Julian Edwards, who farms more than 2,200 acres, at his drying and curing center.

the horse." Since then, mechanization has seen stationary peanut pickers powered by tractors. And now, peanuts are separated from the vines by combines moving through the fields.

Edwards, himself, was a pioneer. In 1957, he was one of the first three growers in Northhampton County to build a dryer and start curing peanuts artificially. There was a rainy harvest season that year, and peanuts weren't curing properly in the picturesque stick-centered stacks in the fields. Edwards dried his own peanuts in trailer wagons under a shed roof that is still supported today by old utility poles purchased from the seven-county Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation that supplies all his farms with power.

Leaving the peanut curing shed, Edwards led the way to a highly mechanized hog-raising complex where, under one roof, 700 head of swine are grown from two weeks to market weight of 210-pound average. Two swine crops are raised annually.

Acres of golden corn are brought here from the fields, dried and stored to be mixed with supplements and pre-mix by an electrically-operated feed mill. The dry mixture keeps pigs growing and contributes to keeping them disease-free. Mechanical augers move the grain—from storage bin, to feed mill, to

holding bin, to feeders—at the touch of switch buttons, and waterers stay full, regulated automatically.

Growing 700 head successfully through as hot a summer as 1968's would have been impossible without comfort-conditioning water spray mist, Edwards noted. "At 100 degrees, they just wouldn't survive without it," he said. "We didn't lose a single one. I built the spray mist with nozzles from chemical sprayers. We turned on the water about 11 o'clock when the sun got around here and let the mist run all night." The spray mist is so fine it requires little water or electricity.

Despite the farm mechanization which Edwards calls a necessity, he laments the low net earnings of farmers in a world where everything around him is organized for higher profit. "Actually we have less buying power with the money we earn today than we did back in the days before all these machines . . . but if we weren't mechanized, we couldn't farm at all."

Using herbicides to replace the weed-hoeing crews; machines for planting, cultivating and harvesting, and even airplanes for spraying chemicals, Edwards finds himself in the midst of modernized and mechanized farming.

—Wally Page, Roanoke EMC





A portable loading ramp is used to fill one of Aman's multi-purpose drying barns with tobacco for curing.

## The New Look In Drying Barns



"Bud" Aman Jr. and his drying barns.

Aman points to automatic controls for mechanized curing.



**L** G. Aman Jr., Rt. 2, Richlands, has been in the farming business all his young life. Having lived on a farm where Camp Lejeune now stands, later on a farm in White Oak Township and now making his home in Richlands Township, he hopes this to be his last move. Bud, as most people know him, is one of the very few young farmers devoting full time to farming. He feels that by mechanizing and using the resources at his disposal he can make his farming operation a success.

The largest move toward mechanization Bud has made is the installation of four multi-

purpose drying barns for use in curing tobacco in the bulk and for drying grain—mainly corn and soybeans. These barns are in use all year, thus giving a greater return for each commodity.

The tobacco is cropped and placed in racks in the field by the croppers. Then two men transport it to the barn for curing, thus eliminating over half the labor required in the conventional method of harvest.

Once in the barn—which contains four rooms—a special air proportioner distribution system insures an equal amount of air to each room which gives uniform, high quality curing and drying.

Another unusual feature of the barn is that Bud can cure and dry in only one, two or three rooms should he not have tobacco to fill all four rooms. Heat and air flow to any room may be cut off when not needed without affecting the curing qualities of the barn.

After the tobacco is cured, it is ordered in the barn and ready to be placed in sheets for delivery to market. Very little sorting or grading is needed due to a more uniform cure.

*Ed Johnson,  
Jones-Onslow  
EMC*





# MECHANIZATION

## A Must in Modern Farming

Robert McKoy shows bar used to hold cow's head for milking the old way.

**T**oday's farming is big business. The changes on the American farm over the last century have astonished the world. More progress has been made than in all the thousands of years of previous agricultural history. The Robert McKoy dairy farm at Watha attests to this fact in many ways.

Robert McKoy is primarily a dairy farmer; however, he does grow a small amount of tobacco. He started in the dairy business in 1952 (with one cow for about a week) and had 15 cows the first two years. His cleared land acreage then was only 37 acres.

McKoy soon realized that if he was going to stay in the dairy business he would have to grow—and grow he did. He has gradually increased his herd size and his supporting farm acreage until today he has 104 Holstein cows in production and 75 yearlings two years and under. In addition, his cleared land acreage has increased from 37 acres to 340 acres.

McKoy's present dairy operation is really a consolidation of three dairies which he has acquired through additional land purchases. With the increase in size of his operation, the scarcity and increased cost of good labor, and a desire to improve working conditions for his workers, McKoy says mechanization has become necessary.

Presently, he uses only four full-time workers on his farm. These people, combined with the

mechanized operations, handle all the dairy work as well as the general farm work such as tilling, planting, harvesting, etc. McKoy estimates he would have to at least double his labor requirements—without his present equipment.

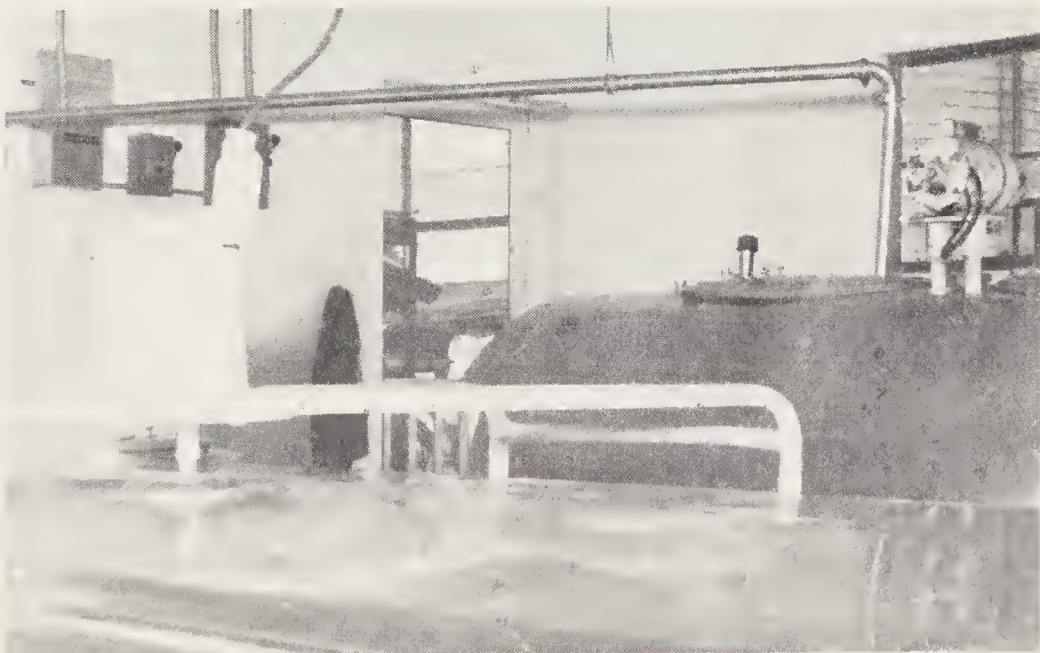
Practically everything is mechanized on the McKoy farm: from plowing the soil to planting and harvesting of silage, feed preparation, feeding and milking, and handling of the milk. The only task done by hand now is the handling of concentrate in the preparation of feed, and McKoy hopes to have this automated within the next year. His present equipment will enable him to increase his herd size substantially in the future.

Robert McKoy's story of growth and prosperity is no different than many farmers in South-

eastern North Carolina today. However, the decreasing number of farms each year serves as a grim reminder that the ingredients of successful farm management have changed. Today's farmer manages a big business.

The mark of a good farmer today is no longer his ability to stack a square stack of hay. He must be able to plan and to move ahead in agriculture, and this planning cannot be on a mere day-to-day basis. McKoy believes that mechanization is a means to an end, and that it must naturally be considered in terms of time, money, size of operation, and other factors in management decisions. As far as his own dairy operation is concerned, he knows mechanization is a must.

— Al Elmore, Four County EMC



Milk is carried by pipeline from the cow to large, refrigerated storage tanks.



# CERAMICS

## The Creative Hobby That Anyone Can Do

*A homemaker who has found rewarding satisfactions in an increasingly popular hobby tells how she became interested in ceramics and what satisfactions it can bring to you.*

**The Carolina Homemaker**  
Edited By Betty McBride

Vases for your flowers, figurines for your shelves, gifts for special occasions; you can make them, and making them will become a pastime that will grow in enjoyment as you grow in skill.

Thousands of North Carolina women—and men as well—are finding ceramics a relaxing and rewarding hobby. It's an anyone-can-do-it craft and it is growing in popularity.

Twenty-five years ago there were very few North Carolina potters or ceramic hobbyists, yet most of the clay or "slip" used comes from North Carolina. Then almost overnight individuals and groups everywhere in the state became interested and began creating things by shaping or molding clay and hardening it with heat. Today ceramics is enjoyed in recreation departments, kindergartens, high schools, rehabilitation hospitals, colleges, daily vacation Bible schools and Girl Scout and Boy Scout camps as well as by people who have their own ceramics materials in their homes.

Ceramics is an art as old as man's oldest records. Many of his earliest artifacts and records were made of clay baked for permanence.

My own interest in ceramics began with a futile search for inexpensive containers and accessories for my arrangements of home-grown flowers.

About two decades ago Raleigh's Wednesday Morning Hobby Club was organized in the recreation room of Pullen Memorial Baptist Church. Many crafts were demonstrated by members of the club. Two dozen or more women were interested, as was I, in learning to make their own flower containers. By this time, the group had outgrown the church as a meeting place and had moved to the Armory at N.C. State University (then State College). Later it moved from there to the Raleigh Recreation Building in Pullen Park.

There were no ceramic hobbyists then in the Raleigh area. At our request, the Industrial Arts Department of State College sent Dr. Ivan Hostetler with a gallon of "slip" or clay and a Toby mug mold to show us how to "cast" our first piece, which, as far as I know, was the first non-professional piece of ceramics made in Raleigh.

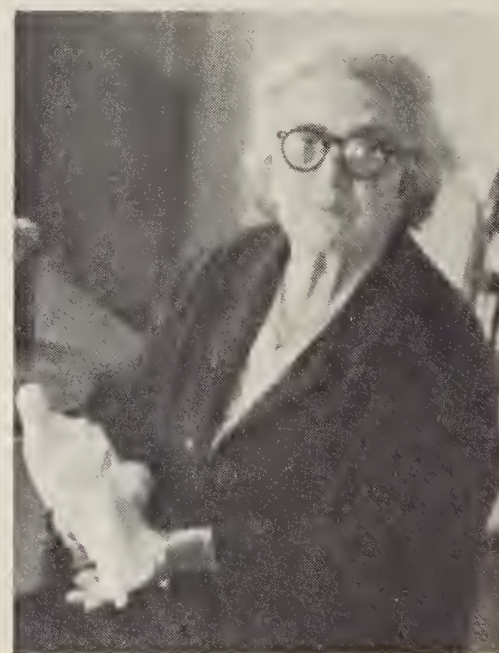
Directions were carefully followed and after several days the finished mug was proudly exhibited. A dozen gallons of "slip" were bought



Nativity set was the first of its kind made in Raleigh

and to the order we timidly added an inexpensive kiln, several jars of underglaze paint, two or three brushes, a sponge or two and a ceramic knife or clean-up tool. Dr. Hostetler's assistants gave us one or two additional lessons and the ceramics hobbyists were on their way, and so began Raleigh's snowballing any-one-can-do-it craft! It has grown to the point the Raleigh Recreation Department's ceramics center now has more than 800 molds and there are perhaps a thousand private kilns in Wake County.

A few local ceramics artists scorn the mold-casting technique and prefer "throwing" on the wheel, but that is a more time-consum-



Mrs. R. L. McMillan



ing type of work and most hobbyists, as homemakers, do not have a great deal of available time. However, the Raleigh ceramics center provides facilities for hobbyists who want to use the potter's wheel rather than molds.

Many of Raleigh's hobbyists have become highly accomplished ceramic artists. I have in my home the first Nativity group made in the city. It was created by Mrs. Fred Ammons and Mrs. John A. Farrior, two of Raleigh's first ceramic enthusiasts. Other products of Raleigh's hobbyists include white satin ceramic Madonnas, Christmas trees, pitchers, jewel boxes, flower containers, dolls, ceramic flowers, ceramic lace figurines, Easter eggs of museum quality and Christmas tree ornaments that will be cherished heirlooms.

Several of the Raleigh group have expanded their hobby into a home business craft, and of course, there are many others who have done so in many other North Carolina communities.

As new techniques have been perfected, hobbyists have begun duplicating many of the more beautiful museum pieces. Wood and metal glazes are being used and the results seem to satisfy even the most severe critics.

An arthritis sufferer, confined to a wheel chair, told me recently: "Before I learned to work in ceramics each day seemed longer and more desolate than the last. Since I have learned the wonderful do-it-yourself craft of ceramics the days just are not long enough."

It was my good fortune several years ago to visit the ceramics department of Tulane University's Sophie Newcomb College at New Orleans. Work done there is setting a standard for schools throughout the nation. Artists are taught not only to create by the quick mold-casting technique but also by "throwing" on the potter's wheel as the old potters have done for centuries.

Great artists in ceramics tell us that our creative richness is measured by the love and understanding with which we see and meet the world in its infinite variety and unexpectedness. They tell us, too, that ceramics is a growing art.

—Mrs. R. L. McMillan

## A Step by Step Recipe for Ceramics

Photos made at Raleigh Arts and Crafts Center by Ed Brown, Jr.



Pouring slip into mold for casting



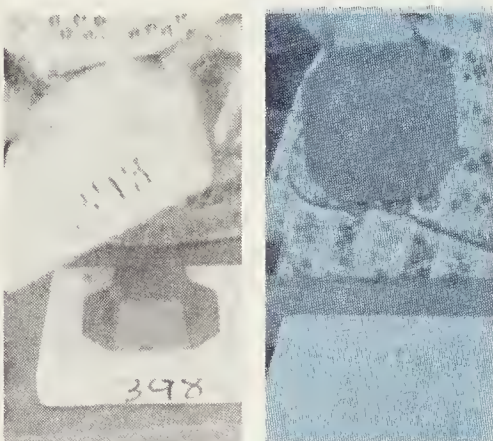
A piece is put in kiln for firing



Pouring off excess of liquid slip



After it is fired, piece is painted



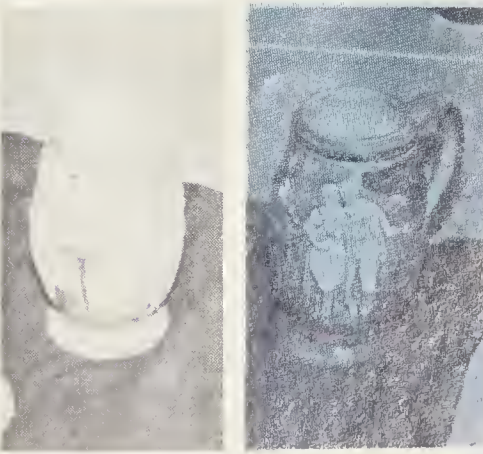
Mold is opened and piece removed



Antiquing enhances a gilded Cupid



When piece has dried, it is cleaned

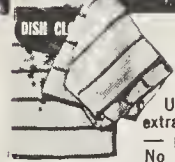


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L-16-18



4810  
SIZES 8-16  
12 1/2-22 1/2



4748  
SIZES  
8-16



4976  
SIZES  
7-15



4956  
SIZES  
6-14

Pattern No. 9386 is cut in sizes S(8-10); M(12-14); L(16-18).

Pattern No. 4976 is cut in sizes 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15.

Pattern No. 4810 is cut in sizes 12 1/2, 14 1/2, 16 1/2, 18 1/2, 20 1/2 and 22 1/2.

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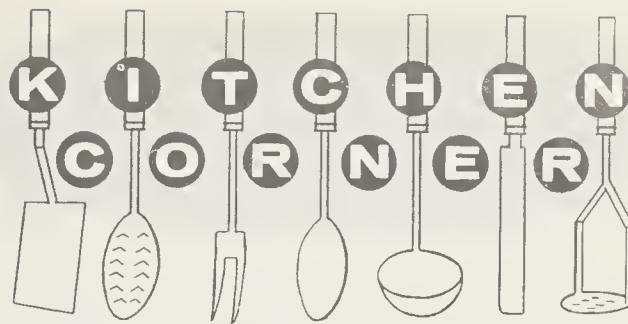
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☐ Pullover Sweater      ☐ Knitted Slippers

My Name is: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Comment, if Any: \_\_\_\_\_

The Name of My Electric Co-op is: \_\_\_\_\_



## MEXICAN TACOS

Kitchen Corner would like to introduce a newcomer to North Carolina and the new recipe she brings from her part of the United States. Our newcomer is Mrs. Arcila Aleman, now of Fayetteville, N.C., who sent us a recipe for Mexican Tacos, a favorite in her native California.

Mrs. Aleman's husband is stationed at Pope Air Force Base and she is a library assistant at Holbrook School. They have been married just over a year. They are served by South River EMC.

The Alemans say that tacos are favorite among their North Carolinian friends. If you are not familiar with corn tortillas, you will find them in a frozen food department of most supermarkets. Mexican Tacos are quick to fix and a good, different food for parties.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty McBride, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

### CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Arcila Aleman, Rt. 10, Box 282, B-14, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

### MEXICAN TACOS

#### FILLING

1 lb. ground round	1 tsp. salt
2 Tbsp. chopped onion	dash of pepper
2 Tbsp. chopped green pepper	dash of garlic salt
1/4 c. of tomato sauce	

Brown ground round, then add other ingredients. Cook about 20 minutes.

#### TACOS SHELLS

1 doz. corn tortillas.

In a frying pan heat up cooking oil till very hot. Put in one tortilla. Let it fry no more than a few seconds, then fold over in half and fry a few more seconds. Remove from oil and drain on paper napkin. Continue to cook each tortilla in this manner.

When all the taco shells are fried, fill each taco shell with the meat filling. It adds to the tacos to top the meat filling with shredded lettuce, grated cheese and a slice of tomato.



## Good EMC Service

Grateful EMC members report their co-ops do their best during storm emergencies. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barber of Milton praised Piedmont EMC following the Nov. 12 snowstorm: "We were without power today but you saw to it that we had power early enough to milk 40 cows before bedtime. Miss Beautus Waitman of Rt. 5, Lexington, wrote: "The people of Davidson EMC worked night as well as days to get lines back in order" after ice disrupted service.



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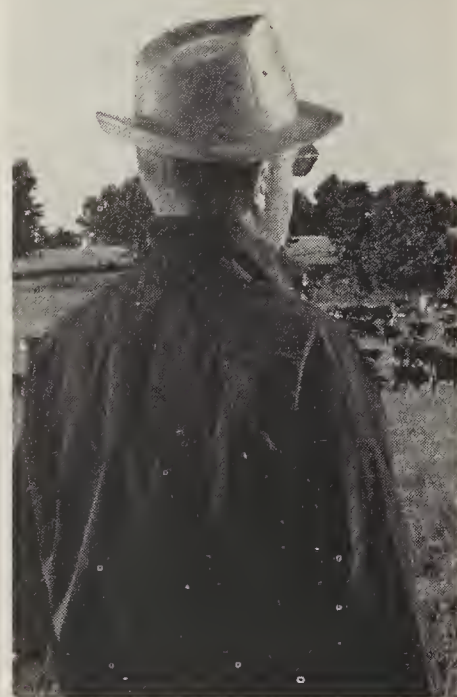
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Concord PCA	Roxboro PCA
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Greensboro PCA	Tarboro FLBA
Greenville PCA	Trenton PCA
Henderson FLBA and PCA	Wadesboro PCA
Hendersonville PCA	Warrenton PCA
Hillsborough PCA	Washington FLBA and PCA
Jacksonville PCA	Waynesville PCA
Kenansville PCA	Weldon PCA
Kinston FLBA and PCA	Whiteville FLBA and PCA
Laurinburg PCA	Williamston PCA
Louisburg PCA	Wilmington PCA
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# "How Can Classmates Cope with a 'Teacher's Pet?'"

"The best way to cope with a 'teacher's pet' is to buckle down and study. I once heard a teacher say that some teachers can't help but feel more attached to a student that tries to do and does do his best in school. Of course, the only people who do all of this are 'the teacher's pets.' So the best way to cope with and to get rid of a 'teacher's pet' is to stop talking about it and to get to work."

Peggy Carter  
Box 413  
Sparta

*Peggy is 16 years old and a sophomore at Alleghany High School. She likes to sing, dance and read. Her mother, Mrs. Treva Carter, is served by Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.*

\* \* \* \* \*

"Dealing with a teacher's pet is really not a problem although a matter like this makes students feel exasperated. Some students go so far as to get really mad at their classmates. But no matter how far the teacher goes with the 'pet' business keeping friends with these people will be much better for you than sitting around sulking about such a silly matter. Remember most teacher's pets don't like being one at all. They usually would rather be friends with their classmates than be a 'teacher's pet.'"

Teresa Hoyle  
Rt. 2  
Vale

*Teresa is 13 years old and attends North Brook No. 1 School. She likes to sing, cook and play basketball. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Hoyle, are served by Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.*

"Often a teacher shows favoritism to one member of the class. Fellow classmates may become jealous and because of the teacher, the 'pet' loses friends. If the person being favored by the teacher realizes this, he should try to cope with it by not staying around the teacher so much. If the 'pet' is smart, he will give others a chance to answer questions in class and get the teacher's attention. If the 'pet' does not realize this, then classmates should not let the 'pet' suspect any favoritism. They should treat him as they would any of their friends. They should be friendly and not show any jealousy. If things go too far on the teacher's part, then the class should appoint a committee to talk with the teacher."

Marsha Secrest  
Rt. 7  
Monroe

*Marsha is 15 years old and a sophomore at Sun Valley High School. She enjoys sewing, dancing and drawing. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Z. Secrest, are served by Union Electric Membership Corporation.*

\* \* \* \* \*

"Very few teachers don't show favoritism. They're only human. My advice is just to accept the person and the situation. If the teacher is unfair to the class in the way he treats his 'pet,' then the other members of the class should discuss the problem with him in a respectful manner."

Susan Ellen Morris  
Rt. 1  
Troy

*Susan is sixteen years old and a junior at West Montgomery High School. She is a member of Beta Club, Tri-Hi-Y, and junior class secretary. Her hobbies are reading and music. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max G. Morris, are served by Randolph Electric Membership Corporation.*

Teen

ROUNDTABLE

NEXT QUESTION

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602 at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a \$5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

Should parents have a voice in who their son or daughter dates?

This question was submitted by Barry Lippard, who will be receiving \$5 from THE CAROLINA FARMER. Barry is a senior at South Iredell High School. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnson, are served by Cornelius Electric Membership Corporation.



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**ENGINEERED FOR TODAY'S FARMER**



# Burke-McDowell EMC's Moore Sees New Strength in Merger



**"A** bigger and better co-op . . . a co-op that will survive."

The speaker was Jasper Moore, and he was referring enthusiastically to a new strength in North Carolina's family of electric co-operatives.

Burke-McDowell Electric Membership Corporation of Morganton was to be combined with Rutherford EMC of Forest City effective January 1, 1969, and Burke-McDowell's member-consumers may well be the pioneers of a new trend as far as North Carolina's EMCs are concerned when they voted in favor of the merger.

Burke-McDowell serves over 5,000 members in Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford and McDowell counties, providing power for homes, farms, hosiery and textile mills.

Moore, who has been Acting Manager of Burke-McDowell since January of 1967 when Lee Hatley retired after 25 years of service, can't hide his enthusiasm and optimism as he looks to the future and sees the many benefits concomitant with "bigness."

He sees greater financial resources and greater financial strength in a bigger co-op with a combined net worth of well over \$3 million and with assets of nearly \$10 million.

He sees a co-op serving 18,000 consumers on 3,118 miles of line in nine western counties: Burke, Caldwell, Gaston, Catawba, Cleveland, Lincoln, McDowell, Polk and Rutherford.

He sees a co-op that will be able to pool its resources for more efficient operation through centralized records, better purchasing prices, more available personnel and a reduction in administrative work loads.

Moore realizes, however, that "bigness," per se, is only a means to an end—the end in this case being to provide members the best possible service at the lowest possible rates. This is the end and objective of all North Carolina's electric cooperatives, in fact.

What then will the merger mean to the member-consumers of Burke-McDowell EMC? "If the merger had been effective in 1967, it would have saved our members \$40,000 to \$50,000," said Moore. His estimate was based on a rate reduction for farm and home consumers using up to 1500 kwh which will go in effect with the merger.

"We will also have a new all-electric rate (for all-electric homes) which Rutherford EMC had in effect," he added. "In fact, we took the best features from both rate systems and combined them."

Moore said that the merger would at least prevent a rate increase in the near future. "The merger will give us more equity to get money on the private money market which we may have to do since Congress will not possibly meet our needs in future years.

"We will also be able to afford more equipment and do more of our own work to cut down on contracting costs," he said. "And we'll have more personnel for emergencies with a new total of 81 employees."

Not only will the larger co-op have more personnel, it will also have a broader personnel base with more specialized employees in such areas as industrial development and underground distribution.

The headquarters for the combined operation will be the Rutherford EMC office in Forest City, and there will be three operating districts: the Burke-McDowell District at Morganton, the Gaston-Lincoln-Cleveland District at Cherryville and the Rutherford-Polk District at Forest City.

A 15-man Board of Directors will direct the affairs of the nine-county EMC when it becomes effective January 1—nine directors from the Rutherford area and six directors from the Burke-McDowell area.

Burke-McDowell Electric Mem-

bership Corporation was chartered Sept. 13, 1940, and began service Dec., 1941 with 68.45 miles of line serving 208 members. It now has 821 miles of line serving 5,118 members.

Its present directors are: H. Frank Queen, Rt. 1, Morganton, president; David W. McGimsey, Rt. 7, Morganton, vice-president; Fred Boyd, Rt. 4, Marion, secretary-treasurer; W. W. Causby, Rt. 6, Morganton; E. L. Christy, Rt. 1, Nebo; W. G. English, Rt. 3, Marion; Carl McGhee, Rt. 4, Morganton; Joe N. Quinn, Rt. 3, Marion, and Robert Sisk, Rt. 7, Morganton.

The cooperative has shown steady growth in power sales as well as memberships. The average use of electricity per consumer-member has climbed from 73 kwh in October of 1950 to 520 kwh in October of 1968. Moreover, the average cost per kwh has been more than cut in half.

Sound in its financial house-keeping, the cooperative has repaid \$725,233 of the \$2,816,910 it has borrowed through the years from REA, and in addition has paid \$273,000 in advance, plus \$48,014 in interest. It has increased to 26 percent its member-furnished equity capital and assigned \$855,914 in margins as capital credits to members. The cooperative has paid \$200,339 to members in cash margins.

Jasper Elijah Moore was born July 7, 1906, the son of Thomas Jasper and Maude Estes Moore and raised as one of a family of eight children on his father's farm near Collettsville in the western end of Caldwell County. His mother is presently living with a daughter in Concord.

Moore has two living brothers—D. J. Moore of Lenoir and Maj.-Gen. Thomas E. Moore who is commander of the U.S. Air Force in Alaska. His four sisters are Mrs. R. B. Rankin of Concord, Mrs. C. Banks Hailey of Lenoir, Mrs. W. W. Denny of Granite Falls and Mrs. William H. Henderson of Pensacola, Fla.



Mrs. Moore is the former Mabell Charlotte Thompson also of Collettsville where she and Moore met in school. "We were childhood sweethearts," he said. They were married Dec. 24, 1930.

The Moores have three children — all girls. One daughter, Kathryn, is a senior at Lenoir High School while Mrs. Vernon McGimsey lives in Charlotte and Mrs. J. Massey Johnson lives in Winston-Salem. Ironically, his family of three daughters has produced four grandchildren—all boys.

Moore graduated from Collettsville High School in 1928, and went to work with the USDA as assistant technician, conducting land surveys on national forest lands. "This was during the Hoover depression," Moore pointed out. "I was making \$90 a month which was good money then."

In 1935, Moore came home to Caldwell County where his father gave him some land and he proceeded to build a home while working for the State Highway Department.

By 1937, he was ready to begin a long and devoted career with the rural electrification program. Moore recalled: "I was in a restaurant at Lenoir one night when I met G. F. Messick who was trying to organize an electric co-operative at Lenoir. He was looking for someone to draw maps." (Today the same co-op at Lenoir, Blue Ridge EMC, is the largest in the state, serving 22,000 members.)

"We worked for 17 days and nights getting people to sign applications for electric service. Afterwards, I was offered a job as staking party leader for new lines at 40 cents an hour."

Moore later did engineering work for Blue Ridge EMC before leaving there in 1948, to go to work with B. O. Vannort Company in Charlotte as a resident engineer.

In 1950, he came to Burke-McDowell as resident engineer when Lee Hatley, manager from 1942 through 1967, "needed someone to help with the numerous work orders."

Moore is a member and charter president of the Collettsville Ruritan Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce



Jasper Moore points to a spot where the two systems' lines may be joined one day.

and has worked with the local TAP program. He and Mrs. Moore attend the First Methodist Church in Lenoir where he is a steward and teaches an adult Sunday School Class.

Burke-McDowell's Board of Directors began thinking about the feasibility of a merger in 1967. "Through MDM meetings (Management Decision Making) we learned we could pool and buy things cheaper," said Moore. "So we said, 'Why not operate cheaper, too?'"

MDM meetings are held across the state by North Carolina's electric membership corporations as neighboring co-ops in the Coastal, Piedmont and Mountain sections of the state meet monthly to discuss and share ideas for more efficient operation and better service for their million consumer-owners.

The Board of Directors of both Burke-McDowell and Rutherford EMCs appointed committees to discuss and investigate the pros and cons of merging the respective co-ops. After a study of several months, the results indicated the feasibility of combining the two cooperatives to enable them to meet the growing demands for electric service and power in their service area.

A special meeting was called of the Burke-McDowell membership on Oct. 26, 1968, to vote on the merger. The favorable votes, including proxy votes, numbered

2,767—as compared to 65 against the proposal. Rutherford EMC's membership met the same day in the form of a regular annual meeting and also voted favorably.

Jasper Moore has no reservations concerning the merger. He is not disturbed about taking down the old sign out front which has proudly boasted "Burke-McDowell Electric Membership Corporation" for the last 20 years, or about the fact that he will be a district manager, for that matter. He realizes that change—though many people fight it, some even to the point of frustration and loss of direction—is inevitable; and as he thinks only about the welfare of the co-op and its members, he is management-minded enough to look to the future.

When he speaks of "a bigger and better co-op . . . a co-op that will survive," he reflects his genuine concern for the welfare of North Carolina's electric co-operatives.

"Co-ops are going to have to fight to stay alive, or they will be absorbed by the power companies, especially the smaller ones," he said. "If our co-ops continue to serve the same areas they now serve—and they will—experts in the program figure that it will be impossible for Congress to appropriate enough money to meet our future needs for growth. So we have to be big and strong enough to meet this challenge."

— Ed Brown, Jr.



# HALE!

## New at the Job

The draftee was awakened roughly by his platoon sergeant after the rookie's first night in the army barracks.

"It's four-thirty!" roared the sergeant.

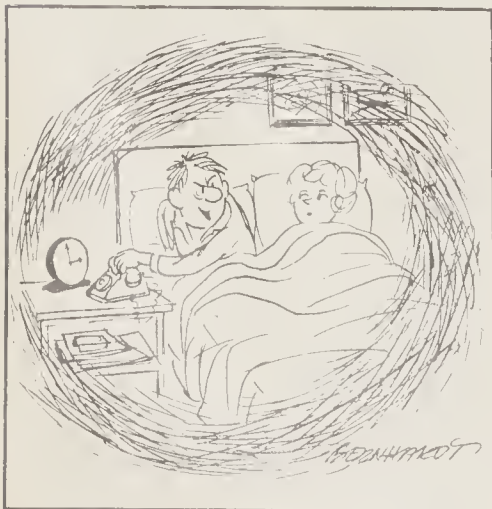
"Four-thirty!" gasped the recruit. "Man, you'd better get to bed, we've got a big day tomorrow."

## Modern Living

The oldtimer remembers when the housewife had to haul the wash water from the well—but she didn't have to sit up nights figuring out how to meet the payments on the bucket.

## Daddy's Little Helper

A man and his little girl were on an overcrowded elevator in a Nashville office building. Suddenly a lady in front turned around, gave him a resounding slap on the cheek and left in a huff. The little girl remarked, "I didn't like her either, Daddy. She stepped on my toe so I pinched her."



"Wrang number. I fixed him—told him he had Sydney, Australia!"

## Bird Sanctuary

An elderly farmer returned from taking the new minister on a pheasant-hunting trip in the nearby woods. He sank wearily into a chair before the fireplace.

"Here's a cup of hot tea for you," said the wife. "And tell me, is the new minister a good shot?"

"A fine shot he is, Martha... but it's marvelous how the Lord protects the birds when he's shooting!"

## Genetics

One of the greatest mysteries of life is how the idiot who married your daughter can be the father of the smartest grandchildren in the whole world.

## Expensive Cure

At an airline ticket office, a hiccuping customer approached the pretty clerk and asked for the ticket he had reserved.

"Here," the girl said, "and I see you owe us an additional \$150."

"What!" howled the man indignantly.

"See," said the clerk demurely, "I've cured your hiccups."

After a moment's pause, and looking surprised, the man said, "I think you're right. Now what can you do for high blood pressure?"

## Learning Experience

A mother heard her five-year-old boy screaming in the playroom and when she ran in she found the baby pulling her son's hair.

"Never mind," she tried to comfort the boy, "your baby sister doesn't understand that it hurts you."

The mother hadn't been out of the room but a minute when more shrieks sent her running back. This time the baby was crying.

"What's the matter with the baby?" she asked the boy.

"Nothing much," he replied calmly, "Only now she knows."

## 4-H Winners

Seven North Carolina 4-H Club members were national award winners at the 47th National 4-H Congress in Chicago. We salute:

Evelyn Marie McDowell, 19, Hendersonville, awarded an \$800 scholarship in the national 4-H Home Economics Scholarship program.

Richard Hedgepeth, 17, Kinston, awarded a \$600 scholarship in the national 4-H Bread program.

Nancy Hodge, 15, awarded a \$600 scholarship in the national 4-H Dog Care and Training program.

Suzanne Thompson, 16, Burlington, awarded a \$600 scholarship in the national 4-H Food-Nutrition program.

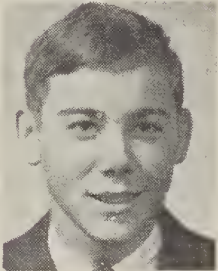
Roger McSwain, 19, Salisbury, awarded a \$600 scholarship in the national 4-H Health program.

Anna Beale Burgess, 18, Pendleton, awarded a \$600 scholarship in the national 4-H Horticultural program.

Helena Pinchbeck, 17, Pembroke, awarded a \$600 scholarship in the national 4-H Home Management program.



Evelyn



Richard



Nancy



Suzanne



Roger



Anna



Helena



## A Call to Farmers Who Want to Travel For Overseas Jobs

**F**armers with itchy feet and the desire to help others will get their chance this spring.

The Peace Corps is seeking more than 50 experienced farmers to serve overseas as Volunteers in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Pacific.

Programs range from irrigation development to wheat and rice production to beef cattle husbandry, but all have one thing in common: the goal of increasing food production so that people do not have to go hungry.

The farmers chosen will become crucial members of the Peace Corps agricultural efforts.

Here is how a typical program works: a group of five or six Volunteers, one an experienced farmer, is assigned to villages in the same district. All serve as extension agents, and the pro-

fessional farmer in addition backstops the less-experienced Volunteers. In turn, all can rely on agricultural stations in the region.

The Peace Corps has agricultural programs in 49 of the 59 nations where more than 10,000 Volunteers now serve. Farmer Volunteers needed for these Spring programs must be at least 20 years old (except for the Colombia programs, where 18 year olds are acceptable). There are no upper age limits, and many earlier farmer Volunteers have

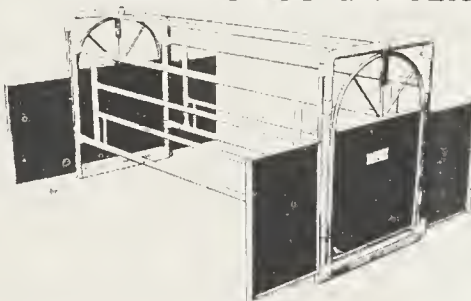
been over 50 (one was 76 when he signed up). In fact, older Volunteers are desirable in India and Nepal, because age carries greater authority.

Health requirements are only that service abroad will not aggravate any existing physical condition.

The 13-week training period includes at least 300 hours of language and more if needed.

For further information on Peace Corps farm programs, write Ed Pytlik, Room 715, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525.

### THERE IS NO BETTER WAY—THAN HI-WAY

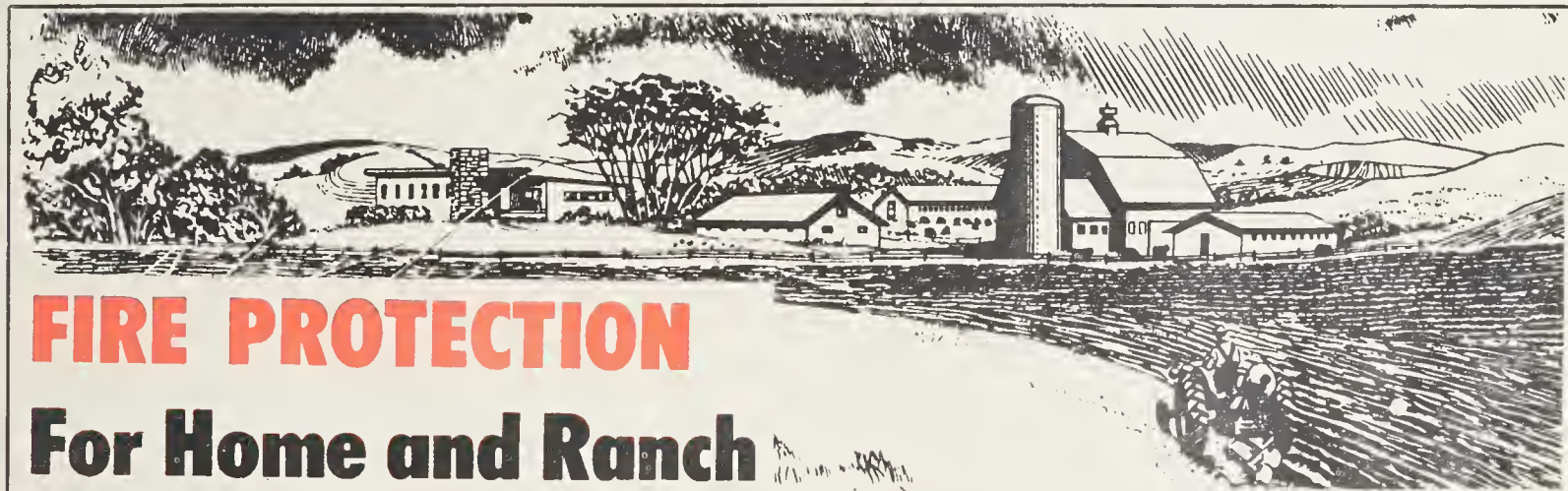


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## FIRE PROTECTION For Home and Ranch

Costly fires have wiped out many farm homes and outbuildings over the years, and with these tragedies, the fruits of many years labor and sacrifice vanish. You may not be able to completely replace exactly what you have, but your financial loss can be saved.

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# ARLIE GREENE'S COME HOME

Times were hard in the Blue Ridge mountains of North Carolina when Arlie Greene left some years ago. Jobs were scarce — and people were on the move to the cities.

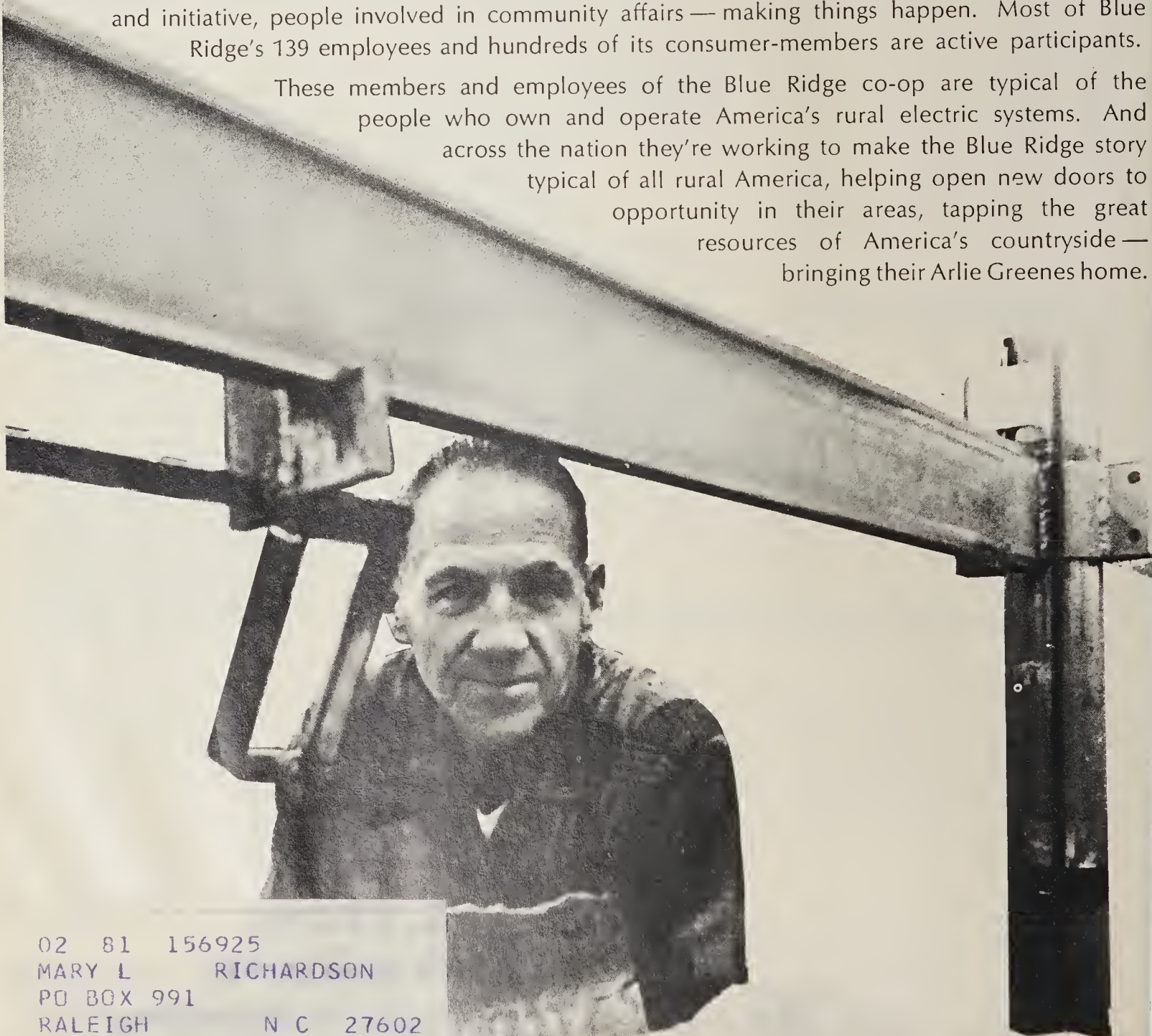
But that's changing now, and Arlie Greene is back home, working in a paper products company.

The people of Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation — one of the nation's 1000 consumer-owned rural electric systems — are proud of their area's progress. They knew the potential was there and, working with other community leaders, sparked a broad economic development drive.

Today, in five Appalachian counties served by Blue Ridge, industry is moving in. There are 8,000 more jobs than in 1962, over 5,000 new homes have been built in the last four years, the tourist and recreation business is booming. Ten of the region's 16 high schools have been constructed since 1960 — plus a technical institute, a community college, and a Little Theater.

Statistics can't begin to tell the whole story, though. It's basically a story of *people* — people with pride and initiative, people involved in community affairs — making things happen. Most of Blue Ridge's 139 employees and hundreds of its consumer-members are active participants.

These members and employees of the Blue Ridge co-op are typical of the people who own and operate America's rural electric systems. And across the nation they're working to make the Blue Ridge story typical of all rural America, helping open new doors to opportunity in their areas, tapping the great resources of America's countryside — bringing their Arlie Greenes home.



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